

Anders. as to *S. sericea*. That species, however, has a finer pubescence, paler scales, smaller aments and capsules, and small entire revolute leaves without stipules.

Differing, then, in essentially all characters from the more southern *Salix sericea* with which it has been confused and the arctic-alpine *S. argyrocarpa* to which it is as closely related, the shrub of the Penobscot Valley seems worthy specific separation from those species, and it is here proposed as

Salix coactilis, sp. n. Frutex altus, ramis crassis subquadratis fusco-viridibus vel atris junioribus griseis puberulis; foliis oblongis vel lanceolato-ovatis longe acuminatis junioribus subtus dense pubescentibus, pilis rufo-albidis fulgidis coactilibus, demum subtus velutinis supra viridibus 6–12 cm. longis 2–3.5 cm. latis remote et argute glanduloso-dentatis, petiolis gracilibus 1–1.5 cm. longis griseo-velutinis; stipulis semi-ovatis glanduloso-serratis 4–5 mm. longis persistentibus; amentis foliato-pedunculatis cylindricis 2–3.5 cm. longis, fructiferis 4–5.5 cm. longis 7 mm. crassis; squamis oblongis vel obovatis apice obtusis vel rotundatis fuscis vel nigrescentibus longe pilosis, pilis laminam aequantibus; capsulis conico-subulatis 5 mm. longis albidovillosis pedicellatis, pedicello nectarium quintuplo superante; stylo distincto 0.5 mm. longo, stigmatibus brevibus bilobatis.

Large shrub with coarse stiff branches; branchlets somewhat quadrangular, dark green or blackish, the youngest gray and puberulent: leaves oblong or lance-ovate long-acuminate, slender-petioled, at first reddish-white beneath with lustrous felt-like pubescence, afterward velutinous with distinct hairs, in maturity 6–12 cm. long, 2–3.5 cm. broad, remotely and coarsely glandular-dentate; stipules semi-ovate, gland-toothed, 4–5 mm. long, persistent: aments on short leafy peduncles, expanding with the leaves, in anthesis 2–3.5 cm. long, in fruit 4–5.5 cm. long, 7 mm. thick: scales oblong or obovate, blunt or rounded at tip, dark brown to blackish, very hairy; the hairs usually as long as the blade: capsule conic-subulate, 5 mm. long, white-villous, the pedicel 1–1.5 mm. long, about five times as long as the gland: style definite, 0.5 mm. long; stigmas short, 2-lobed.—MAINE, banks of Penobscot River, Orono, in anthesis May 29 and 30, 1890 (*M. L. Fernald*); Bangor, May 16 and June 7, 1904 (*O. W. Knight*, nos. 30 [TYPE] and 31).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NEPHRODIUM FILIX-MAS IN VERMONT.—Miss Nancy Darling of Woodstock, has had the good fortune to find in the neighboring town

of Hartland, Vermont, a station for *Nephrodium Filix-mas*. It is a new fern not only for Vermont, but for New England; the nearest reported stations being at the eastern end of the Gaspé Peninsula, and the next nearest, in northern Michigan. In the Old World the plant is not uncommon, and for several centuries has been esteemed for certain medicinal properties. The specific name is that by which alone it was known before the binomial system of naming was adopted by Linnaeus,—“*Filix mas*,” the male-fern, being thus distinguished from “*Filix foemina*,” the lady-fern.

Miss Darling, at whose request this note is presented, reports that the Hartland station is some fourteen hundred feet above sea level, and nearly half a mile from any dwelling; so that the environment gives satisfactory evidence that the species is indigenous. The colony consisted of half a dozen plants in three small clumps; they were growing on rocky land, among paper birches.—EZRA BRAINERD, Middlebury, Vermont.

NOTES ON TWO SPECIES OF SPOROBOLUS.—I collected *Sporobolus asper*, Kunth, September 12, 1903, near New Haven, Connecticut. It was found on a steep, rocky slope, where it grew in scattered tufts over an area of several square rods, and amid a profusion of taller grasses, which nearly concealed even the largest tufts. On September 12, 1905, it was in full bloom, and in better condition for collection than on the corresponding date two years before, and it seemed to be more abundant. The Illustrated Flora gives Delaware as the northern limit of the species, and this station appears to be the first one reported from New England. Specimens from this station have been verified by Mr. A. S. Hitchcock at the Herbarium of the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington. I collected *S. neglectus*, Nash, September 12, 1903, near the above locality for *S. asper*, upon a long narrow bench of rock, where the soil was thin and dry. It was abundant here. These specimens have also been verified by Mr. Hitchcock.—R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB held its 11th annual Winter Meeting at the University of Vermont, Burlington, January 17 and 18. Among the items of interest to students of plant distribution were the reports of the discovery of *Aspidium Filix-mas* at Harland by Miss